UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/765*
S/1994/1399*
19 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 62 and 70
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 7 December 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Memorandum on Security Assurances in Connection with Ukraine's Accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed on 5 December 1994 by the Presidents of Ukraine, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (annex I), and the text of the Joint Declaration issued on 5 December 1994 by the leaders of our States (annex II).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 62 and 70, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Anatoli M. ZLENKO
Permanent Representative
of Ukraine to the United Nations

(Signed) David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) Sergey V. LAVROV
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative
of the United States of America
to the United Nations

* Reissued for technical reasons.

ANNEX I

[Original: English and Russian]

Memorandum on Security Assurances in Connection with Ukraine's Accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Ukraine, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Welcoming the accession of Ukraine to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a non-nuclear-weapon State,

Taking into account the commitment of Ukraine to eliminate all nuclear weapons from its territory within a specified period of time,

Noting the changes in the world-wide security situation, including the end of the cold war, which have brought about conditions for deep reductions in nuclear forces,

Confirm the following:

1. The Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reaffirm their commitment to Ukraine, in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to respect the independence and sovereignty and the existing borders of Ukraine;

2. The Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reaffirm their obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Ukraine, and that none of their weapons will ever be used against Ukraine except in self-defence or otherwise in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. The Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reaffirm their commitment to Ukraine, in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to refrain from economic coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by Ukraine of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind;

4. The Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reaffirm their commitment to seek immediate United Nations Security Council action to provide assistance to Ukraine, as a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, if Ukraine should become a victim of an act of aggression or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used;

5. The Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reaffirm, in the case of Ukraine, their commitment not to use nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, except in the case of an attack on themselves, their territories or dependent territories, their armed forces, or their allies, by such a State in association or alliance with a nuclear-weapon State;

6. Ukraine, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America will consult in the event a situation arises that raises a question concerning these commitments.

This Memorandum will become applicable upon signature.

Signed in four copies having equal validity in the Ukrainian, English and Russian languages.

For Ukraine:
(Signed) Leonid D. KUCHMA

For the Russian Federation:
(Signed) Boris N. YELTSIN

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
(Signed) John MAJOR

For the United States of America:
(Signed) William J. CLINTON

ANNEX II

[Original: English and Russian]

Joint Declaration issued on 5 December 1994 at Budapest by the leaders of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

The leaders of the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland met during the summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The leaders discussed the evolution of European security architecture. They underscored their determination to support the increasingly strong tendencies towards the formation of security based on political partnership, and to cooperate in the further development of a security system that embraces all the CSCE States. This will involve the evolution - given the new realities - of transatlantic and regional mechanisms of security in a manner that enhances the security and stability of all CSCE States.

They are committed to continuing the process of building political, military and economic security in an undivided Europe, in which integration opened for participation and transparency are characteristic.

The leaders confirmed that CSCE commitments in the area of human rights, economics and security represent the cornerstone of the common European security space, and that they help ensure that countries and peoples in this space are not subjected further to the threat of military force or other undesirable consequences of aggressive nationalism and chauvinism.

They noted that the historical chances in the world, including the end of the confrontation between blocs of the cold war, create favourable conditions for the further strengthening of security and stability on the European continent and for deep reductions in nuclear forces.

In this regard, the leaders discussed the implementation of the trilateral statement of 14 January 1994. They noted progress in the implementation of this statement.

The leaders also confirmed that an important contribution to the broader process of strengthening security and stability is also made by such agreements as the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, the open skies treaty, and confidence- and security-building measures.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/766
9 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 126

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) (A/49/429 and Add.1). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. During its consideration of the question of the financing of UNOMIG, the Committee was informed that, because of the period of time that has elapsed, some of the information contained in the Secretary-General's report, relating, inter alia, to the cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995 and for the period from 14 January 1995 to 13 January 1996 is no longer valid. The Committee was therefore provided with revised data, as discussed below, which are being issued in a second addendum to the Secretary-General's report (A/49/429/Add.2).

3. By its resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, the Security Council decided to establish UNOMIG for an initial period of six months. The mandate of UNOMIG has been extended by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 937 (1994) of 21 July 1994, which extended the mandate through 13 January 1995. The Security Council also decided to authorize the Secretary-General to increase the strength of the Mission, as required, up to 136 military observers with appropriate civilian support staff.

4. As recalled in document A/49/429, the General Assembly, by its resolution 48/256 of 26 May 1994, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission at a rate not to exceed $334,200 gross ($313,000 net) per month for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1994, should the Security Council decide to continue the Mission beyond 30 June 1994 and subject to the prior concurrence of the Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for the period, that amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution.

5. By a letter dated 15 July 1994, the Committee gave its concurrence for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $226,400 gross ($212,000 net) for 22 military observers already deployed for the period from 1 to 21 July 1994, pursuant to resolution 48/256, that amount to be assessed on Member States, subject to the extension of the mandate beyond 21 July 1994 by the Security Council. The Committee also gave its concurrence for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments of $1,177,000 for start-up costs and recurring operational requirements of $88,000 gross ($87,500 net) for the additional 33 military observers, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 48/229 of 23 December 1993 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1994-1995.

6. For the period beyond 21 July 1994, the Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments of up to $1,261,000 gross ($1,189,400 net) for a period of two months until 21 September 1994, consisting of $1,110,400 gross ($1,040,000 net) under the authority granted in resolution 48/256, to be assessed on Member States, and the balance of $150,600 gross ($149,400 net) under the terms of resolution 48/229.

7. Pending consideration by the General Assembly of the report contained in document A/49/429, the Committee, by a letter dated 6 September 1994, gave its concurrence for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNOMIG in an amount of up to $7,910,200 gross ($7,798,600 net) for the period from 1 September to 21 October 1994, pursuant to the terms of resolution 48/229 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

8. By a letter dated 27 October 1994, the Committee also gave its concurrence for the Secretary-general to enter into commitments for UNOMIG in the amount remaining on the $10 million ($1,939,200 gross) for the period from 22 October to 6 December 1994, pursuant to the terms of General Assembly resolution 48/229 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

9. The current mandate period of UNOMIG will expire on 13 January 1995. Accordingly, the Secretary-General requests the General Assembly, at its forty-ninth session, to make appropriate provision for the Mission's expenses for the period beyond 13 January 1995, should the Security Council decide to continue the Mission beyond that date.

10. On the basis of the information provided to the Committee, paragraph 37 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/429), which enumerates the actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNOMIG, will be revised in document A/49/429/Add.2. The revised requirements are reflected in the paragraphs below.

Performance report for the period from 7 August 1993 to 31 March 1994

11. Annexes I and II to document A/49/429/Add.1 summarize and provide supplementary information in respect of the financial performance of the operation for the period from 7 August 1993 to 31 March 1994. As indicated therein, total expenditures amounted to $2,388,400 gross ($2,276,300 net)

resulting in an unencumbered balance of appropriations of $1,142,200 (gross and net). This balance results from obtaining vehicles from the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) at no cost to the Mission, delay in acquisition of communication equipment, receipt of two INMARSAT A terminals from the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia surplus and lower charges than anticipated for commercial communications.

Cost estimate for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995

12. As indicated in paragraph 29 of his report (A/49/429), the Secretary-General estimates the cost of UNOMIG at $15,034,200 gross ($14,517,000 net) for the six-and-one-half-month period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995. However, during consideration of the question of the financing of UNOMIG the representatives of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that those requirements would need to be revised downwards to reflect anticipated net savings of $5,782,800 after allowing for additional requirements totalling $463,000 for premises ($30,000), communications equipment ($250,000), medical supplies ($22,500) and freight ($160,500). The savings are due to reductions in the costs for military observers ($200,500), civilian staff costs ($1,668,300), transport operations ($3,376,500) and air operations ($1,000,500).

13. A total of 150 civilian posts (20 Professional, 23 Field Service, 10 Security Service, 16 General Service and 81 local staff) are proposed for the period from 1 September 1994 to 13 January 1995. Annexes VIII and IX to document A/49/429 provide details of the current and proposed staffing table and the relevant job descriptions for staff in the Professional category and above. The Committee notes that the proposed number of 150 posts reflects an increase of 99 posts over the current level of 51 posts. In this connection, the Committee notes from the report of the Secretary-General "that owing to the difficult conditions on the ground, the degraded state of the infrastructure, the lack of local personnel with the requisite skills and the paucity of necessary services, the number of international support staff required would be considerably larger than usual" (A/49/429, para. 16).

14. The Committee was informed that interpreters (3 internationcal and 51 local) were needed by UNOMIG, particularly to escort the military observers when they conduct daily patrols because the local population in the Mission area speak many different languages and very few of the military observers can speak the local languages.

15. After discussing at some length the question of civilian staff, the Committee concluded that the grade level and number of civilian staff was high. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to review this item with a view to ascertaining whether or not a smaller establishment would not be commensurate with the operational requirements of the Mission.

16. The Committee also requests that, in future, the Secretary-General should ensure that descriptions of posts indicate more accurately what is going to be performed. It is the view of the Committee that annex IX to document A/49/429, for example, is not a justification of posts in terms of the operational needs

of the Mission but a general description of posts ascending to what appears to be a standard format.

17. The Committee was informed that, as at 30 November 1994, the vacancy factor was 46 per cent for international staff and 50 per cent for local staff.

18. The Committee was further informed that the Mission will have two Headquarters, one at Sukhumi and the other at Pitsunda. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to look at this again in order to ensure that the structure of the Mission is designed in such a way that unnecessary financial expenditure is avoided.

19. The Committee was also informed that the status-of-mission agreement with the Government of Georgia has now been concluded. In this connection, the Committee believes that full application of the agreement should help to contain the costs.

20. Provision is made under air operations for the rental of one Super Puma medium helicopter and one fixed-wing Beechcraft aircraft (see A/49/429, annex IV, paras. 41 and 48). The Committee was informed the helicopter would be required as from 15 December 1994, while the aircraft would be utilized from 15 January 1995. With regard to the helicopter, the Committee was also informed that as from 15 December 1994 it will be contracted on an "as required basis". The Committee requests the Secretary-General to ensure that this change is cost effective.

21. The Secretary-General requests $733,900 under communications. However, the Committee notes that in the addendum being issued to the report of the Secretary-General (see para. 2 above) this amount has been revised upwards to $983,900, or $250,000 over the previous amount. This increase is due to the cost of one earth station for Pitsunda, in addition to the one at Sukhumi. Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that both earth stations were required because the current status of the infrastructure in the Mission does not allow direct communication between Mission headquarters at Sukhumi and Pitsunda.

22. The Committee queries the necessity for the two VSAT stations and two INMARSAT A terminals for UNOMIG. The Committee understands that once the second VSAT station is operational, reliance on the costly INMARSAT service ($25,000 per month) can be reduced. The Committee expects that the second VSAT station will be on line as soon as possible and therefore recommends that the estimate for INMARSAT usage fee be reduced by $100,000.

23. The Committee notes that an amount of $1,603,700 is being proposed under other equipment. This includes $58,800 for office furniture, $98,300 for office equipment, $716,000 for data-processing equipment and $240,100 for generators. It is the view of the Committee that, given the size of the Mission, this request is high. For example, no justification is provided in the report of the Secretary-General for the acquisition of 28 executive chairs, 116 computer tables, 144 visitor's chairs and 88 secretary chairs, under office furniture, and server and software under data-processing equipment (see A/49/429, annex IV, paras. 64 and 66). Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this estimate be reduced by $303,700.

24. On the basis of information provided to the Committee, the Secretary-General is requesting appropriation of an amount of $9,251,400 gross ($8,950,700 net) for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995. In view of its observations and recommendations (see paras. 15, 18, 19, 22 and 23 above), the Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate $8,847,700 gross ($8,547,000 net) for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995.

Cost estimate for the period from 14 January 1995 to 13 January 1996

25. The Secretary-General estimates requirements of UNOMIG for the 12-month period from 14 January 1995 to 13 January 1996 at $20,228,400 gross ($18,992,400 net) or $1,685,700 gross ($1,582,700 net) per month (see A/49/429, para. 32 and annex V). However, the Committee was informed that these estimates have been revised as follows: $21,464,400 gross ($20,228,400 net) instead of $20,228,400 gross ($18,992,400 net) and $1,788,700 gross ($1,685,700 net) instead of $1,685,700 gross ($1,582,700 net).

26. With regard to civilian personnel costs, the Secretary-General estimates a total of $7,818,100 (see A/49/429, annex V). The Committee notes that this amount includes travel to and from the Mission area. The Committee expressed concern that there might be some element of overlap or double-counting in the calculations of estimates for official travel and the element of travel included in common staff costs. The Committee was informed that the methodology for the calculation of travel estimates is under review so as to eliminate any possible double-counting.

27. The Committee was informed that the estimates for the civilian personnel costs for this period were calculated on the basis that UNOMIG will be fully staffed by 13 January 1995. Therefore, no vacancy factor was taken into account when calculating these costs. However, the Committee was informed that an amount of $142,600 can be reduced in respect of eight Professional posts to be filled by mission appointees who are not eligible for post adjustment. It is the view of the Committee that, since the vacancy factor was 46 per cent for international staff and 50 per cent for local staff, as at 30 November 1994 (see para. 17 above), vacancies may persist during the period from 14 January 1995 to 13 January 1996, leading to further savings under this item. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this estimate be reduced by $142,600.

28. With regard to common staff costs, the Committee was informed that the amount of $2,118,400 can be reduced by $175,000 in respect of one-way emplacement travel of 35 international civilian staff and $145,800 for local staff. Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that these costs were based on full standards. In the opinion of the Committee, given the nature of UNOMIG, expenditure under many of the standard elements used in the calculation of common staff costs may, in the course of this period, not arise at all or may not be necessary to the full extent. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this estimate be reduced by $320,800.

29. Provision is made for $36,000 under contingent-owned equipment (A/49/429, annex VI, para. 13). The Committee was informed that the inclusion of this

amount was an error. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this estimate be reduced by $36,000.

30. The Secretary-General estimates a total of $649,200 for transport operations. The Committee notes that this estimate is based on 170 vehicles (A/49/429, annex VI, paras. 38-40). However, the Committee was informed that since this estimate relates to maintenance of vehicles only it can be reduced by half ($324,600). Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this estimate be reduced by $324,600.

31. Subject to the decision to be taken by the Security Council on the renewal of UNOMIG after 13 January 1995, requirements for UNOMIG should not exceed $1,720,034 gross per month.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/767
S/1994/1401
8 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward for your attention the attached report prepared by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the current humanitarian situation in our country, together with recommendations on those measures which should, in the opinion of our Government, be taken to avoid otherwise grave and inevitable humanitarian consequences (see annex).

We would also like to take this opportunity to recall that while Bosnian Serb and Krajina Serb forces continue to block deliveries of humanitarian convoys intended for the population of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under government control, the deliveries of humanitarian necessities continue unimpeded to those parts under the control of Serb forces.

Such a state of affairs seriously compromises the role of the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and casts a shadow of doubt over neutrality and impartiality, so vigorously insisted upon by the highest representatives of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We sincerely hope that you would consider the gravity of the situation and take urgent and effective measures to prevent any unwanted humanitarian as well as political consequences as a result of that situation.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Report dated 6 December 1994 on the present humanitarian situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, prepared by the Ministry for Refugees and Social Policy State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bearing in mind that the humanitarian situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (RBH), particularly in the exclusion zones such as Bihać, the city of Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Žepa and Goražde has been very difficult for quite some time, there is a realistic threat that it would become a dire one very soon, with unpredictable consequences for the population in those areas. This is certainly going to happen unless all relevant organizations of the international community take urgent measures in implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993).

From the beginning of this year to 30 October 1994, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) realized its plan related to the needs for survival of the population at a rate of only 33.82 per cent in the territories controlled by the RBH Army, namely, they delivered an average of 193 grams of food per capita. That bad situation deteriorated even further in the last week of November and the beginning of December, when UNHCR delivered to the RBH only 20 per cent of the necessary amount of food.

From 15 May 1994 to 12 December 1994, a total amount of 1,100 tons of food was delivered to the Bihać region, that is some 55 grams of food per capita daily. The situation in this area is already difficult and there is not even the minimum of food stocks. The situation as regards drugs and hygienic items is also alarming.

The latest aggression on this area has brought about the exodus of some 15,000 displaced persons who are presently in Bihać without adequate accommodation.

In the month of November, the humanitarian situation in Sarajevo drastically deteriorated as a result of the suspension of the airlift on 23 November 1994 and the non-use of land corridors for humanitarian convoying to Sarajevo. For instance, in the month of November, 10.14 kilograms of food per person were distributed to the citizens of Sarajevo, of which 9 kilograms of wheat and only 1.14 kilograms of quality food (oil, sugar, tinned meat), which amounts to an average of 338 grams of food daily. The current stocks of food are sufficient for the survival of the population of the city for only five days. The shortage of energy has long jeopardized the production of bread and the population, because of the lack of heating and food, is completely exhausted physically. The RBH Government has provided for certain amounts of food, waiting to be transported somewhere near the city, but despite a number of contacts with the highest UNPROFOR and UNHCR officials, no agreement has been reached concerning the transport of this kind of humanitarian aid.
Mr. Yasushi Akashi's visit last week has brought no results regarding the improvement of the humanitarian situation in Sarajevo, and since 1 November 1994, UNHCR has been able to use the only route leading from the airport to the

city, used for humanitarian aid delivery, exclusively with the aggressor's prior approval. UNPROFOR has yielded this route to the aggressor's side, which is contrary to the agreement on its use.

In the areas of Goražde, Žepa and Srebrenica, the humanitarian situation is critical, the most difficult being in Srebrenica, where 50,000 inhabitants actually represent a large refugee camp. The situation regarding food delivery to Srebrenica is dramatic and only 20 per cent of needs have been met for quite a long time, amounting to 109 grams of food per capita daily. The accommodation of 34,000 of the displaced is still a special problem, 7,000 people being without any accommodation whatsoever.

In order to overcome this critical humanitarian situation in the safe areas the following is proposed:

1. UNPROFOR is called upon to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993) regarding safe areas and, in compliance with this, to ensure humanitarian aid delivery to the population in those areas, by force, if necessary.

2. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is requested to implement consistently the decision adopted by the NATO Council on 9 February 1994 regarding the exclusion zones.

3. The United Nations Security Council is requested to pass a resolution by which the humanitarian route Pazarić-Hrasnica-Sarajevo, controlled by the United Nations, crossing the airport runway, would be opened, where UNPROFOR would provide efficient escort to humanitarian convoys as well as the safe delivery of humanitarian aid.

4. The United Nations Secretary-General is requested to ensure the functioning of the airport at Sarajevo as well as of the airport-to-city route, in accordance with the Airport Agreement.

5. UNHCR is requested to supply the occupied territories in western Bosnia exclusively via Karlovac-Bihać route in future, thus making possible the supply of the Bihać region first, and then the supply of the occupied areas of western Bosnia.

6. UNHCR and the countries contributing to the air drop and to airlift operations are requested to start, without any delay, humanitarian aid delivery to Bihać, Srebrenica and Žepa by air drops, as well as to restore the airlift to Sarajevo immediately. It is necessary to carry out these actions until the humanitarian situation is stabilized.

7. Bearing in mind the extremely difficult situation in Sarajevo regarding energy supply, the United Nations is requested to take over control of the gas installations near Sarajevo, namely, to deliver sufficient quantities of butane gas in tanks from which gas bottles could be filled for humanitarian purposes of the citizens of Sarajevo.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/768
S/1994/1402
9 December 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 37 (b)
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 6 December 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from Mr. Lansana Conté, President of the Republic of Guinea, addressed to Mr. Manzi Bakuramutsa of Rwanda, President of the Security Council for the month of December 1994, regarding the grave situation prevailing in Liberia and its implications in the subregion.

I would be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) El Hadj Aboubacar DIONE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 2 December 1994 from the President of Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council

At a time when you are taking on a heavy responsibility both in the Security Council and at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, I take real pleasure in writing to you regarding certain disturbing aspects of the current tragic situation in Liberia, and drawing your attention to the grave consequences of that situation for the West African subregion in general and for the Republic of Guinea in particular.

This conflict, which broke out in 1989, has led to the deaths of more than 150,000 people, massive population displacements within the country, the systematic destruction of existing infrastructures, and the disintegration of the structures of the Liberian State.

It has also led to the forced exile of several hundred thousand Liberians, who have sought asylum particularly in neighbouring countries.

Despite the numerous peace agreements concluded between the parties to the conflict, the most recent of which is the Akossombo agreement of 12 September 1994, and the commendable efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Organization of African Unity, and the United Nations are continuing to make to restore peace to Liberia, hostilities are continuing with ever greater intensity, causing more and more harm to the country. A disturbing increase is taking place in the number of armed factions, thus adding new dimensions every day to the prevailing anarchy and insecurity. This negative trend undeniably increases the risk of a conflagration throughout the West African region.

Naturally, as the Republic of Guinea is an immediate neighbour, and because of its socio-cultural and linguistic affinities, as well as its peoples' sense of hospitality, our country has borne the brunt of the economic, social and cultural consequences of this fratricidal war.

Accordingly, it is my responsibility to inform you that since 1990, the Republic of Guinea has constantly taken in successive waves of refugees, most of whom are young people and children, and whose number has reached the huge figure of 750,000.

Since the fighting intensified in September 1994, Guinea has been receiving at least 1,000 refugees each day.

Their presence unquestionably exerts huge pressure on Guinea's resources, despite the support provided by international agencies and non-governmental organizations.

As a result, my country faces serious problems, including a rising crime rate which threatens the stability and sovereignty of the State, environmental

degradation, deterioration of the health situation and anarchic occupation of school buildings for housing purposes.

Thus, for example, as a result of the lack of toilet facilities, what doctors here call the "fecal peril" has caused the death of tens of thousands of people; moreover, this is a low estimate because of the absence of statistical services in rural areas.

For its part, the education sector has suffered unprecedented damage which has driven 15,000 young people from primary and secondary education onto the streets.

A further and no less harmful consequence of the civil war is apparent in the disturbances which have beset our sister republic, Sierra Leone, since March 1991, giving rise to a permanent climate of insecurity there, the negative impact of which on the situation in Guinea is also apparent.

For this reason, in the face of this enduring war which has bled the Liberian people, my wish is for the Security Council to become more vigorously involved in the peace process in Liberia.

In this connection, I place my hope in the firmness which the United Nations will show towards Member States to ensure that its relevant resolutions and those of OAU and ECOWAS, in particular those concerning the embargo on the supply of arms to the warring parties, are enforced.

At this crucial phase of the crisis it is appropriate for the United Nations to maintain and strengthen its presence in Liberia by providing the Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) of ECOWAS and the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia with appropriate means to permit them to discharge their mission effectively.

In addition, greater international assistance should be provided to the refugees and host countries to lighten the burden resulting from this situation.

For its part, the Republic of Guinea remains, as in the past, fully at your disposal to seek a lasting peace, not only in Liberia, but everywhere else in the world.

(Signed) Lansana CONTÉ
President of the Republic of Guinea

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/769
9 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 27

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

Letter dated 9 December 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the position of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning General Assembly resolution 49/13, on cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, adopted on 15 November 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 27.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement of the Government of Yugoslavia concerning General Assembly resolution 49/13

As is well known, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was suspended from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) on the basis of a one-sided and unjust decision adopted on 8 July 1992 in Helsinki. The said decision remained in place despite the efforts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its contribution to the consolidation of the peace process and towards the search for a peaceful solution to the ensuing crises in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Even though its representatives cannot participate in the meetings and other CSCE activities, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia redoubled its efforts in order to further the political dialogue with the bodies and institutions of CSCE. Agreement was reached on the CSCE mission of long duration in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as other CSCE missions that subsequently visited the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Thomson's mission). There were several meetings between the representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the representatives of the CSCE "Troika" and the delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly of CSCE. All that demonstrates the openness and readiness of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to have the dialogue with CSCE resumed on questions of mutual interest.

On the other hand, CSCE for its part did not take the steps that would enable the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate in CSCE on an equal footing, which would open up the prospects for the realization of CSCE activities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. By adhering to this decision, CSCE deprived one of its founding member States of its right to participate in, and make a contribution to, the activities of the pan-European process.

As for the CSCE mission of long duration in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to use this opportunity as well to recall that the CSCE mission was not "expelled by the decision of the competent authorities" of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In fact, the deadline set in the memorandum of understanding for the mission's extension had expired. The conditions for its renewal were not created primarily because CSCE ignored the proposals of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to reiterate its commitment towards the continuation of cooperation and dialogue with CSCE, and it is ready to review all outstanding questions, including the possibilities for the renewal of certain CSCE activities in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, only under the condition that all rights of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a full-fledged member of CSCE, be restored.